

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

National Republican Nominations:
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

President and People.

There is a place for sentiment even in politics. Its companionships formed amid the toil and sweat of political strife, its memories of victories achieved, its hopes of future success, are hooks of steel binding the members to their own political organization. Such sentiments are honorable and usually productive of good results. They assure the managers of parties of loyal support. They give poise to the acts of an executive who feels the power of an organized force enlisted in his behalf. Yet sentiments must not be permitted undue weight. Otherwise managers will soon learn to misuse their power, and executives be deceived by the subservience of their followers.

Many of the followers of President Cleveland in the present campaign are in the ranks not from conviction that the principles advocated by him are for the best interests of the country, but from sentimental considerations. He is the first Democratic President for a quarter of a century. He has shown the country that secession is dead and that treason has ceased to assuage the life of the nation. Setting aside some serious errors of judgment in administration and in appointments, he has shown honesty and sincerity of purpose. It is but right to admit that if there were no other reason for his displacement, he might fairly expect the support of the Democratic party.

But there are reasons why sentimental considerations should not control the votes even of Democrats in the present contest. Whether honest or not, whether compelled by the influence of others or not, the President has not lived up to the promises explicitly given before his last election. He declared in favor of a single term of office for the President of the United States. He has sought a re-election. He declared in favor of a non-partisan civil service. He has prostituted the service to partisan uses. He declared in favor of the protection of home industries. His very first message touching a revision of the tariff is so clearly in the direction of free-trade as to elicit the favorable criticism of the English press, which declares that he has adopted the very language of English free-traders.

These are three good reasons for refusing political support to one who has proved recreant to his pledges. If the history of the world has proved anything it has demonstrated that the man who has failed to keep his word under one trial, will fail again when similarly tried.

What then will be the result of President Cleveland's election? Judging by the past there will be further prostitution of the civil service, and the passage of a tariff bill designed to reduce the revenues at the expense of home industries. The financial policy of the country as fixed by the Republican party is still unchanged. For three years the Democratic party has been held in check by a Republican Senate. A single election may make Congress, the Senate, and the President Democratic, permitting that first step in the direction of free-trade which is so easy, so seductive, so full of peril as to warrant the extraordinary efforts which are making to avert it. It matters little to the voters of this country whether Grover Cleveland or Benjamin Harrison shall bear the honors and enjoy the emoluments of the Presidential office; it matters very much whether the financial, commercial and industrial policy of the government shall undergo an enormous and disastrous change.

Such a change would partake of the character of a revolution, to avert which, Democrats and Republicans alike might well forget the differences arising out of the conduct of the war and present a solid front of opposition. Patriotism, a sentiment far higher than love of party; patriotism, which led many a brave Democrat to fight the battles of his country when treason reared its horrid front, patriotism demands that this last blow at the interests of the country shall be resisted and turned aside. Enlightened selfishness also requires that those who have stood by the Democratic banner in the past shall now follow the Republican flag and cast their votes for Harrison and Morton, candidates pledged to the protection of Home Industry and supported by a powerful party which has no other purpose than correcting its inequalities to maintain the present protective tariff in its integrity.

We have had protection in 1789, 1812, 1824, 1828, 1842, and from 1861 to date. We have had free trade or very low tariff in 1783, 1816, 1832, 1846, 1857. Under Protection we have had a

great demand for labor, wages high and money cheap, public and private revenues large, immigration great and steadily increasing, public and private prosperity great beyond all previous precedent, growing national independence.

Under free-trade we have had labor everywhere seeking employment, wages low and money high, public and private revenues small and steadily decreasing, immigration declining, public and private bankruptcy nearly universal, growing national dependence.

Such is the admirable summary of the financial history of the country under its various tariffs, made by Henry C. Carey, the ablest writer upon such subjects which this country has so far produced.

Can anyone doubt which system is the better for us?

Will anyone say that these uniform results are mere accidents or coincidences?

Shall anyone hold his party dearer to him than his country, his home and his family? Food and clothing are better than party success, a home and a deposit in the savings bank are better than a theory however plausibly it may be presented. Remember the invariable rule that Protection means Prosperity while Free-Trade means Adversity.

Overproduction.

As surely as tides ebb and flow, the sun rise and set, or summer succeed winter, so surely will overproduction succeed scarcity; nothing can alter it.

Overproduction is not caused by protection. Great Britain, with the markets of the world at her command, is frequently glutted with the products of her own mills. Thousands of operatives are frequently idle in that free trade country. Soup-houses are the common heritage of her people. To avoid starvation her subjects are "assisted" to emigrate to more prosperous lands! Can we, then, hope to remedy the evil of overproduction by lowering duties, the result of which would certainly be to flood us with the vast surplus of goods from other countries? As well might we hope to relieve an overcrowded school by taking in twice as many scholars from outside districts, or purify the poisoned air in a Calcutta black hole by thrusting in more victims.

A London pamphlet by Mr. McEwen says: "At this time (1879) about one in every eighteen persons in England and Wales is in receipt of parochial relief."

Mr. Ruskin says: "Though England is desolated by spinning-wheels, her people are not digging for coal, her people die of cold though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."

Overproduction is underconsumption. Ninetenths of our people would, if they could, gladly consume at least five times as much as they now do, which would be far in excess of any production ever known in the country. The cause of the arrest of consumption is want of confidence in the future which causes the arrest of production.

The lessening of the hours of labor, with decline of wages, curtails the demand for food, clothing, houses, and countless other commodities, and we have immediate signs of overproduction, the commencement of which is only found in decreased production. The more we attempt to correct this overproduction by limiting production, the greater will be the signs of overproduction.

When the least is produced, the cry of overproduction is the loudest, but when confidence is restored and production is at its utmost limit, with overtime and double time in all industries, nothing is heard of overproduction. The great overproduction of iron in 1852 was only 56 lbs. per ton in 1881, and nothing heard of overproduction.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND REGULATE PRICES. The current market price of a commodity is governed entirely, absolutely and always by the law of supply and demand.

When in any nation or community the people are steadily employed at profitable labor, there will exist a large demand for the necessities and comforts of life, and prices will advance; and where the population are generally idle, or rewarded poorly for labor when employed, there will exist a small demand for the necessities and comforts of life, and prices will decline. If therefore, low prices are desirable, so are idleness and bad trade also desirable, for they are inseparable.

Laboring industries are the outgrowth of an increasing demand for labor, and without a demand for labor no labor-saving machinery would exist. Therefore we cannot give the credit of lowering prices during the past twenty years to labor-saving machinery. On the other hand, unreasonably high prices need not be feared as a result of high tariff. Domestic competition quickly brings every article down to the lowest possible price consistent with general prosperity under a protective system.

The price of an article is not enhanced by so much as the tax or duty placed upon the article. Steel rails can now (1884) be laid down in New York from London at a cost of \$29 per ton. The duty is \$17; total, \$43. Yet steel rails are selling at \$33 per ton in Chicago.

The tariff on steel rails is prohibitory, and the domestic price is competitive. Now let us put the tariff down until England can compete, and she will sell what rails she cannot use to better advantage so low as to break down our manufacturers. Then she will put the price up to satisfy her own greed. Three times in forty years has she done this while our laborers suffer.

per bushel if admitted free of duty! or would oats sell at any higher price if the duty were 100 cents per bushel? Duty has nothing whatever to do with the value of oats. Supply and demand fixed the price. And yet a certain school of demagogues would keep us busy figuring out the loss imposed upon the suffering people by this tax upon oats. Their theory would make us believe that every bushel of oats consumed in the United States cost 10 cents per bushel more by reason of the tariff.

Can we afford to listen longer to this English sophistry? Away with such nonsense!

E. A. HARTSHORN.

Wages in Great Britain and in America.

Cheap labor is a national curse. Nay, more, it is barbarism itself. Ill-paid labor means a degraded standard of life. Therefore, well-paid labor and its attendant consequences are to be desired and are not to be feared. American wage earners have invariably been better paid under Protection than under Free Trade. Even labor which cannot possibly be brought into competition with similar labor abroad, such as house carpenters, masons, hod carriers, bricklayers, railroad employes, and house servants, have secured equal benefit with wage earners in the factory or upon the farm. Protection covers all domestic labor against cheaper foreign labor.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican has been gathering statistics in reference to wages now and before the civil war. The results show an advance in all branches of labor, averaging from 40 to 65 per cent. The following is given as the general average of the allowed excess over ante-war wages:

	Per cent.
Railroads	35
Cotton	50
Woolen	45
Paper	65
Buttons	55
Cigars	50
Whips	44
Domestic	65
Iron and Wood	64
Day labor	40
Average	52

The foregoing is considerably under the actual increase, and yet shows that labor in our own country has been better rewarded during more than twenty years of protection than during forty years immediately preceding.

But a further fact, still more conclusive, must be admitted. Wage workers in America have been better paid during this same period than in any other country.

The following plain statements of living facts will refute volumes of dead theories.

The current wages paid in flax and wool in New York, for March, 1884, were:

	In New York	Per cent.
Spinnings (women)	\$1.00	30
Twisters	85	28
Rovers	75	28
Spindlers	1.00	30
Card Feeders (women)	85	30
Overseers (men)	3.00	140
Hacklers	2.00	85
Children	40	00

The following table, received from Clark & Co. by cable shows the actual average weekly wages paid by them in Paisley, Scotland, with which table we unite the wages paid by the Clark Thread Co. for the same work in Newark, N. J.

These facts require no comment:

	NEWARK	PAISLEY
Cop Winders	\$8.00 14s or \$3.50	
Finishers	5.50 10s or 2.50	
Reelers	8.00 17s or 4.35	
Spoolers	8.00 13s or 3.25	
Foremen	20.00 28s or 7.12	
Pickers	7.00 16s or 4.10	
Hank-winders	7.00 15s or 3.75	
Jan. 25, 1883.	WILLIAM CLARK, Treas.	

Robert P. Porter, who has been making this subject a special study, concludes that wages in the United States are from 60 to 100 per cent higher than in England and 150 per cent higher than in Germany, France, Belgium and Holland. This view is confirmed by the reports of our consuls and by individual experience. In his last report Consul-General Merritt embodies the statement of A. D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, of the wages of a cotton factory at Bolton, Cheshire. By the side of them we place the wages paid during February, 1884, in a representative cotton mill in New York, as given by the superintendent:

	New York Bolton.	Per cent.
Card strippers, men	\$8.25	5.50
Card strippers, girls	7.50	5.50
Slubber tenders, girls	6.00	4.35
Mule spinners, men	10.50	5.95
Frame spinners, girls	4.50	2.31
Wappers, girls	6.00	4.21
Weavers, men, per loom	3.00	1.30
Loom jobbers, men	12.25	9.00
Mule overers, men	18.00	10.22
Mechanics, average	13.00	7.54
Engine drivers	18.00	10.22
Firemen, average	8.40	5.00

In a similar way, compare the wages paid in a woolen mill in Aberdeen, Scotland, with those paid in one like it in many respects in New York City, as taken from the books of the company, with rates for February, 1884:

	New York.	Scotland.	Per cent.
Wool sorters—Overseer	\$18.00	\$7.50	
Carders—Men	12.00	5.50	
Dyers—Overseer	20.00	16.50	
Carders—Overseer	20.00	16.50	
Spinning—Overseer	12.00	7.00	
Men	12.00	7.00	
Boys	4.00	1.50	
Warping—Overseer	18.00	7.50	
Dressers—Overseer	18.00	7.50	
Children	3.50 to 4.00	1.50	
Weaving—Overseer	30.00	16.50	
Section hands	13.50	7.50	
Weavers	10.00	7.50	
Finishing—Overseer	12.00	7.50	
Shoers	7.50	3.75	
Pressers	7.50	3.75	
Giggers and fullers	7.50	3.75	

This question of wages furnishes one of the strongest arguments in favor of protection.

Shall we now strike out for cheap labor? If so, where shall we stop? Shall we be content with the present European scale of prices, or shall we pursue the essence of this great national blessing (?) and reach the Asiatic scale of prices? Surely, it cannot be wise for us to do so.

If we can hold on steadily as at present for twenty years longer, we will surprise the world with our achievements.



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight brands of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

JOS. B. HARVEY, BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

SOLE AGENCY FOR



Actual Cost Less than \$1.25 per Gallon.

Highest Grade of Excellence.

Sold Under Guarantee.

Any Building Not Satisfactorily Painted, will be Re-Painted Free of Cost.

Sales Over 42,000,000 Lbs.

Autumnal Attractions!

EARLY TRADE.

Frazee Connet & Co.,

657 and 659 Broad Street,

Central Dry Goods Store.

Full lines of the following desirable BLACK DRESS FABRICS at prices fully 10 per cent less than former values.

Our Jet Blacks this Fall show the most perfect coloring ever put into Black Goods. The lines complete.

Priestly's Silk Warp Henriettas, Earlier's All-Wool Henriettas, Cardier's Super Cashmeres, Cardier's Coupe Cloth, Serge's, Biarritz and Melrose Cloths.

These goods are not to be surpassed. The light and shade in these are perfect and the prices will command themselves to every discriminating buyer.

Also in this department will be found always best values in Black Silks, Surahs, Velvets, Satins, Foul de Roi, Black Frenches, and Fancy Broadcloths and Stripes for garments. Samples furnished. Goods sent on approval and mail orders.

FALL TERM! FALL TERM!



764 and 766 Broad St.

NEWARK, N. J.

OPENS ITS DAY SESSIONS SEPT. 3.

EVENING SESSIONS SEPT. 10.

Write or call for catalogue of terms.

C. T. MILLER, Principal.

S. E. M. RICE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

White Lead,

Zinc,

Colors,

Linseed Oil,

Varnishes, Japans,

Window Glass, etc.

Painters' Supplies.

580 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

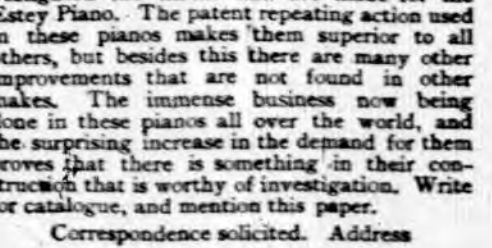
MOORE & HAYES,

Real Estate and Insurance,

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Office—2 Doors East of D. L. & W. Rk. Depot.

GLENSIDE AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.



SAVE MONEY

by purchasing the best Piano. Do not

decide what make to get until you have in-

vestigated the claims that are made for the

Estey Piano. The patent repeating action used

in these pianos makes them superior to all

others, but besides this there are many other

improvements that are not found in other



BOYS' CLOTHING!

For School Wear.

THE BEST VALUE IN NEW JERSEY

1-piece Kilt Suits in 2 lots

At 1.98 for Suits formerly sold at 2.48 to 3.98.

At 2.48 for Suits formerly sold at 4.48 and 4.98.

2-piece Kilt Suits

At 2.98, reduced from 3.48 and 3.98.

At 3.48, reduced from 4.48.

At 4.48, reduced from 4.98 and 5.48.

Boys' 2-piece Sailor Kilt Suits

At 3.48, reduced from 4.48 and 4.98.

SCHOOL PANTS.

See The Bee Hive Value at 48c—worth 65c.

See The Bee Hive Value at 62c—worth 75c.

See The Bee Hive Value at 78c—worth \$1.00.

See The Bee Hive Value at 98c—worth \$1.50.

Better qualities in proportion.

BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS.

We have purchased one lot of 200 Boys' Fine

Suits from one of the best makers in the land.

They consist of fine imported Cashmere, Cheviot,

Corkcraze and Tweed. They are neat, desirable

and strong. Just the thing for school rough

and tumble.

These are the Prices:

1st Lot \$2.48 Regular Worth \$3.48.

2d Lot 2.98 Regular Worth 3.98.

3d Lot 3.98 Regular Worth 5.00.

4th Lot 4.48 Regular Worth 5.98.

5th Lot 4.98 Regular Worth 6.98.

They are excellent Fall styles, of superior qual-

ity, and at the price will interest every parent

to attend, as such great values cannot possibly be

obtained later in the season.

SPECIAL VALUES in every line of

Goods for Boys' and Girls' School Wear.

We are opening New Fall Styles daily in every

department throughout our house.

Monday, Sept. 3d, Labor Day, we will close at

12 noon.

Thursday, Sept. 6th, Jewish New Year, close all

day.

Saturday, Sept. 15th, Jewish Holy Day, closed

until 6 P. M.

Packages amounting to \$5.00 will be expressed

free of charge to any part of New Jersey.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,

715, 717, 719 BROAD STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.

Close 6 P. M., Saturday excepted.

FRED'K T. CAMP,

ARCHITECT,

Office, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

Residence, Liberty street, Bloomfield.

Plans for all classes of edifices designed with

Accuracy, Economy and Promptness. Rates

reasonable.

WHAT

AILS

YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-

less, and indifferently miserable, both phys-

ically and mentally? Experience a sense of

fatigue or